

skin color after suntanning)
 IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (borage seed, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for
 preservation of **skin color** after suntanning)
 IT Lecithins
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (soya, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for preservation
 of **skin color** after suntanning)
 IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (vegetable, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for
 preservation of **skin color** after suntanning)
 IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 59-02-9, α -Tocopherol
 91-86-1, η -Tocopherol 148-03-8, β -Tocopherol 432-70-2,
 α -Carotene 472-92-4, δ -Carotene 472-93-5, γ -Carotene
 490-23-3, ϵ -Tocopherol 493-35-6, ζ 2-Tocopherol 1406-18-4,
 Vitamin e 1721-51-3, ζ 1-Tocopherol 7235-40-7, β -Carotene
 7616-22-0, γ -Tocopherol 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies
 17407-37-3, α -Tocopherol succinate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for preservation of
skin color after suntanning)

L6 ANSWER 41 OF 57 CA COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

Full Text

AN 122:16865 CA

TI Skin-lightening preparations

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06256156	A	19940913	JP 1993-67376	19930304
	JP 3091045	B2	20000925		

IN Ogawa, Katsuki

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

AB Skin-lightening preps., which prevent UV-induced inflammation and melanin
 formation, contain glabridin and amino acids. Polyoxyethylene sorbitan
 monolaurate 1, EtOH 4, 1,3-butylene glycol 4, p-hydroxybenzoic acid ester
 0.12, perfume 0.1, glabridin 0.10, casein hydrolyzate 0.5, and H2O to 100
 wt.% were mixed to give a skin-lightening soln., which inhibited
 development of UV-induced erythema in guinea pigs.

IT Seaweed

Soybean

(ext.; skin-lightening preps. contg. glabridin and amino acids)

IT Cosmetics

(skin-lightening, skin-lightening preps. contg.
 glabridin and amino acids)

L6 ANSWER 49 OF 57 CA COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

Full Text

AN 95:60343 CA

TI Feeding value of alfalfa leaf protein concentrate for yellow-skin-broiler
 production

AU Blum, J. C.

SO Eur. Gefluegelkonf., [Vortr.], 6th (1980), Volume 3, 407-14 Publisher:
 World's Poult. Sci. Assoc., Celle, Fed. Rep. Ger.

CODEN: 45UTA8

AB Alfalfa leaf protein conc. (48% protein) was used in broiler feeds at
 different levels (0, 2.5, 5, 10 or 15%). Its influence on growth, blood
 xanthophyll content and on the **skin pigmentation** was compared to that
 of a corn gluten (7.5 or 15%) and **soybean** meal feed (with or without
 apocarotene ester and canthaxanthin [514-78-3] supplements). A low level
 of alfalfa leaf protein conc. (2.5 or 5%) provided good growth results.
 The live wt. gain and feed conversion ratio from age 27 to 49 days were
 similar to those of controls. High alfalfa leaf protein conc. levels (10
 and 15%) were detrimental. Blood xanthophyll content increased with food
 intake. It was the highest with apocarotene ester followed by gluten
 xanthophylls, then by the alfalfa xanthophylls. The carcass pigmentation